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REDCLIFF REVIEW

OUR SLOGAN: An Industrial Metropolis of Industrious People Who Pull Together.

Volume 21 — THE REDCLIFF REVIEW THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1932 — Number 23

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL
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New Redcliff Plant Registered in Alberta

Alberta Potteries Limited Making Good Progress

The last issue of the Alberta Gazette announces the registration of the "Alberta Potteries Limited" under Part VIII of the Companeys Act of Alberta.

The head office of the company in the province is located in Redcliff. The authorized capital of the company is 750 shares without nominal or par value (said shares shall not be issued or allotted for more than $50 per share; the paid up capital of the company is 278 shares; and the company is limited.

This company has alreary made good progress with its preliminary arrangements and and has been experimenting with several different qualities of clay. The results have been very satisfactory and several novelties as well as samples of staple table and household ware for which there is a growing demand. have been made.

It is expected that the plant will be in shape for turning out such classes of goods on a large scale in the very near future.

Warning Issued on The Cut Worm Fear

Information as to Their Control may be secured

With a view to enable farmers in Saskatchewan and Alberta to avoid or reduce potential losses from cutworm damage this year, Arthur Gibson, Dominion entomologist, has issued a special notice in which particular attention is called to the fact that in those areas in which several losses on account of damage by the pale western cutworm wre caused in 1931, even greater losses may be expected in 1932 provided weather conditions are average, and that even a very wet spring will only partially chech the immediate ravages.

Detailed information as to the cuworm situation and its control can be secured by writing to the Dominion Entomological Laboratories ,Lethbridge or Morrin in Alberta, or to the provincial department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

BAD TORNADO HITS SOUTHERN STATES

Two hundred and fourty-three persons were killed, hundreds of others were injured and made homeless and unestimated damage wrought by a series of tornadoes that diped into five southern states last Monday and Tuesday.

Alabama bore the brunt of the storm, one of the south's major disasters. Here 190 persons lost their live when the howling wind blew down their homes in two score communities.

"I thought your secretary was blonde?"

"She was, but she's gone off the Gold Standard."

Newedd—"I wonder why it is we can't save anything."

Mrs. Newedd—"It's the neighbors. dar; they are always doing smehing we can't afford."

Salaries of Members Of Legislature Cut

Will be Reduced Ten Per Cent For The Present

For this season at least, indemnities to members of the Legislature wil be reduced by 10 per cent or from $2,000 to $1.800, thereby contributing to povincial revenue for unimployment relief a total of $13,000. This was decided by the House Friday when a resolution moved by Premier J. E. Brownlee was carried with out a division. But at one sage of the proceedings the Premier's resolution came perilously close to falling by the wayside.

R. M. McCool, U. F. A.,Cochrane, had moved a sub-amendment that the basis of indemnity for this year be $1,200 with provision made for increasing the allowance for expenses, which would bring a maximum of $1,800 for rural members, but which would leave Edmonton members at $1,200 and Calgary members at $1,500. This was defeated by 28 to 26 with most of the U. F. A. members voting for it and the opposition siding with the Premier in opposition.

LOOKING BACKWARD

We clip the following from an Ohi paper:—"According to the Lewisburg Leader W. E. Harrison, Union City, has an old record showing the followin prices in effect in 1824: beef, 2c a pound; wood, 37c a cord; potatoes, 25c a bushel; corn, 15c a bushel; butter 5c a pond; eggs 3c a dozen; chickens, 50c a doz.

CAMBRIDGE WINS FAMOUS BOAT RACE

Cambridge won the famous boat race again last Saturday defeating Oxford by about five lengths. This is the ninth consecutive win for Cambridge. This annual race commenced in 1829 and has been held every since except during the war. It is esimated that three quarters of a million people lined the banks of tht Tnemes to watch the race, some taking up their positions at dawn and cooked breakfast on portable stoves.

THE WEEK AT OTTAWA

The following is a review of the doings at Ottawa, furnished by Dr. Gersnaw M. P. for this constituency:

The first day of the week was devoted to a discussion chiefly on the Son Life Assurance Co. In a copy of the Journal of Commerce articals were printed claiming that the Sun Life was insolvent on account of the losses they had taken by holding many Common Stocks. Also it was stated that large sums had been transferred from the policy holders' account. Members on both sides took part in the debate. Mr. Bennett stated that he was cnvinced that this great life insurance company was solvent. He knew that they had had very heavy losses but he was sure that they could meet their obligations. He had urged them to change their policy, and in the last year their common stock holings had been reduced from 51 % to 47 % of their total securities. They had also purchased 23 million dollars worth of the Dominion Government bonds. Colonel Rolston had also made a personal investion and had found that this company, doing business in almost every country in the world was in a sound position. The resolution was talked out but most of the members were convinced that there was no justification for the alarming statement made by the Journal of Comerce.

The debate on the unemployment and Farm Relief measures continued during Tuesday and Wednesday. The magnitude of the problem can be realized by the fact that members from every part of the Dominion told of suffering and poverty existing in every Constituency.

The Agriculture Committee has been busy investigating the the Best Sugar Industry. Many witnesses from every Beet sugar district are being examined and we from the irrigation districts are trying to get the Government to assist this industry with the hope of getting many more sugar factories established. At present we only produce 7% of the raw material for the sugar we consume. Mr. Rogers of Vancouver and Mr. Houston of Wallaceburg also gave evidence. These men control all the refineries in Canada. They stated that they were willing to build more factories if given sufficient Government help. Most of the members of the Committee thought they were already getting sufficient help and that they should use more beet sugar and less cane. It was very clearly shown that the men on irrigated lands were in a desperate position and that the growing of sugar beets would save the projects. In personal conversatics, Mr. Rogers told me he would thoroughly investigate the position of the districts around Medicine Hat and Brooks if any more sugar factoieswere considered.

Practically no progress has been made this week in the regular work of the Session. The Budget will not likely be down till after the Easter recess. While there seem to be no reason for panic, yet people in close contact with world conditions set no prospect of marked improvement in the near future. All are looking forward to the Imperial Conferenhe. If there were better prices and more market for Agricultural products, new money would come in and there would be more purchasing power which would help all Canadians. It is hoped that some plan can be worked out at the Conference to accomplish something in this direction.

MAPLE SYRUP TIME IN EASTERN CANADA

Reports received at headquarters of the Canadian National Railways from its agents throughout Quebec, Ontario and the Maratime Provinces. say that the sap is rnning and thousands of farmers are busy in their maple groves tapping trees. It is estimated that more than 8,000,000 maple trees in Eastern Canada are tapped every Spring and in the Province of Qubec alone close to 50.000 farmers have sugar groves.

How is Your Subscription?

Poundkeepers For This District Named

Are Listed in Last Issue of Alberta Gazette

According to the last Alberta Gazette the following poundkeepers have been appointed in this district:—H.S. Ackles, N. W. 10-13-10 Suffield; H. Dacre, N. E. 16-13-6, Redcliff; O. Ferns, S. W. 16-13-7,Redcliff E. Hanson, N. E. 9-18-7, Bingville; A. Ion, S. W. 25-18-9, Jenner;I.C. Jones, N.W. 36-17-8, Brutus; J. Marr, N.E. 18-17-6, Bingville; S. Olson, N.W. 24-14-8, Bowell; A.H. Peterson, N.W. 23-16-9, Suffield, W. Squirrell. 20-20-6, Jenner;G. Tribe S.E. 20-19-8, Jenner..

Medicine Hat was 50 years old last Tuesday. It really doesn't look that old does it?

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Another week has gone by and still there is no trace of the kidnapped Lindburg baby.

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As Tomorrow will be good Friday and a public holiday all the stores in town will be cloased. Do your shopping today.

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An amendment to the Alberta School Act provides that notice for termination of teachers contract must not be given between July 1st and Sept. 1st except by mutual concent.

• • •

Canadian boy marksmen won the King's trophy for miniature rifle shooting competed for by 33,000 boys in all parts of the Empire, it was announced by the National Rifle Association.

• • •

President Eamon De Valera's intention of abolishing the oath to the Crown and wihholding Irish land annuities from Great Britian may result in an Anglo-Irish conference, in the near future.

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A most pronounced chinook arch appeared on the western horizon last Tuesday morning As that was the first day of Spring weather prophets are predicting it as a sure sign that spring is here to stay. The weather is surely quite spring-like now.

Conservative Wins Athabaska Election

Axelson of Bingville Makes Good Showing

With only a few outlying polls to hear from; P. G Davies, Conservative candidate in the Athabaska bye-election held last Monday, is leading the field by 269 votts. There were four candidates running, of whom Carl Axelson of Bingville. just north of here. was one.

Latest returns give the standing as follow:

Davies. Conservative	4,801
Doze, Liberal	4,532
Normandeau U. F. A. ...	3,420
Axelson, F. E. L.	2,287

The election of Mr. Davies is conceded The surprise of the campaign was the number of votes Axelson polled.

De Valera Refusal Considered Serious

Great Britian's official reply to comunication form the Irish Free State government of Eamon de Valera, giving notice that the Free State intended abolishing the oath of allegiance to the British Crown, has been forwarded to Dubin. The reply lays down the principal that the oath of allegiance is an integral part of the Anglo-Irish treaty under the Free State was constituted 10 years ago.

Regarding the announced refusal of de Valera to continue paymests of land annuities. Hon. J. H. Thomas told the house that the Free State gvernment is "bound by law and honor" to continue these payments to the British treasury. This remark was warmly greeted bythe house

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Shang Howell. of Brooks formerly of Redcliff was renewing old acquaintences this week.

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SOFT BALL MEETING

There will be a meeting at Shorty's place next Sunday after noon at 2:30 for the purpose of organizing a soft ball club in Redcliff to enter the inter-city league with Medicine Hat.

CHAMPIONS TWO YEARS RUNNING



This is the story of a great comeback, a long uphill battle and a final smashing victory that clinched a title for the second year in succession. Canadian Pacific Railway hockey team won the Railway-Telephone League championship in 1931, but this season it looked like a washout at the start for the title holders went down to defeat in the first three games and last of little faith were predicting the cellar position. Then the come-back started. Little by little the team fought its way upward, until it ended top of the heap. It was hard work, uphill work, but they never faltered until they were top of the league. As the leaders, they had the bye and the second and third teams fought it out for the right to meet them. Canadian Nationals came through against Bell Telephone and the play-offs were on, two games with goals to count. The first game was a one-goal each tie. The second and decider was Canadian Pacific all the way, with a four to nothing victory and five goals to one on the round. Thirteen thousand rearing fans cheered them on to the victory, the largest crowd at an amateur game, ever gathered together at the Forum, Montreal.

The lay-out shows the team and officials. Back row left to right, Don Smith (coach); Ken Grant, Dr. Page; P. M. Raymond; Roger Gaudette; W. F. Kirkpatrick; F. J. Sullivan; F. A. Miller; A. Alexandre (now with Canadiens); H. Vanner; W. Mullan; J. J. Gervais; Geo. Gravel; L. Pilon; R. Hawkins; Bert Schneider (trainer); E. Moore, (president C.P.R. Recreation Club). Front Row:—R. Boulanger; W. H. Pillaze, (assistant coach) and S. T. Hallis. Inset, E. W. Beatty, chairman and president, Canadian Pacific Railway.

Churches

ST. MARY'S CHURCH

Celebrationof Mass every 2nd day of each month except 1st first Sunday, at 8:30 a. m.

• • •

ST. AMBROSE CHURCH

Rev. Malcolm Stewart, Vicar

8 a. m. Holy Comunion

10 a. m. Sunday School

1st and 3rd Sunday

11 a. m. Choral Eucharist.

2nd. 4th and 5th Sunday

11 a. m. Matttins and sermon.

7:30 p. m. Evensong and sermon.

GORDON MEMORIAL UNITED CHURCH

Pastor Rev. R. Erskine Pitts

Easter Sunday, March 24th.

10 a. m. Church School.

11:15 a. m. Morning Worship

Subject: "Guests at His Table."

7:30 p. m. Evening Worship

Subject: "The Easter Guarantee."

"But you see me because I am living and you will be living too."

Possible Changes In Our Present Economic System Stressed By Robert Gardiner

Possible change in the present economic system of government was stressed by Robert Gardiner in his presidential address to the annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta. Mr. Gardiner, U.F.A. member in the House of Commons for Acadia, succeeded Henry Wise Wood as president of the farmer body when Mr. Wood retired last year after 10 years as head of the organization.

In his first presidential address Mr. Gardiner declared that if the present economic system "has not reached its full maturity, the present depression will pass, but if it has, fundamental changes in the social system are impending." Social change he believed inevitable.

"I do not believe that the changes when they come, will inevitably be in the interests of the masses of mankind," he told the 500 delegates from the various parts of Alberta. "The elements which dominate the existing system will undoubtedly endeavor to guide the processes by which the succeeding system may be established. Those elements are to be found outside our parliamentary institutions; for in the light of recent history it is becoming increasingly apparent that political governments occupy but a secondary place in the scheme of things."

The president declared that governments apparently chose "to abdicate before the threat of irresponsible elements rather than to rally the people behind them, as they might, by a bold effort to free industry from its trammels." He said the "real struggle" was carried on by "realists" who dealt "in hard facts—money, credit, the whole machinery of commerce and industry, and the manner of its control."

"Some of the most influential of these people are obsessed by the will to power, by the ambition to achieve complete control of the social system. If they do succeed in maintaining control of the processes in the not distant future the ushering in, in its most perfect form, of the servile state, the establishment, beneath, it may be, the gulses of benevolence, of a tyranny such as the world has not yet known."

Mr. Gardiner, however, believed that if "mass intelligence" was developed and organized in such a manner that it controlled and guided the processes of change, "we can confidently look forward to an age of plenty, to an era in world history, brighter, perhaps, than any which the human mind has yet conceived."

He pleaded for intelligent understanding and organization which he declared necessary, "if we choose to take the path to a better social order." Development in the strength of the local, "the basis of our organization," was stressed by the president as essential to success of "a co-operative commonwealth."

Unemployment and the gold standard were referred to by the farm leader. He believed that if the inventive genius of the present generation was permitted full play it would result in a higher standard of living and provide the people with an abundance of leisure for self-development, but it was increasingly manifest that this could not occur under the present economic order. Depreciation of the Canadian dollar, he continued, made it doubtful whether a single commodity such as gold could be successfully used under all conditions as a basis for the issue of currency and credit.

In reference to reparations, the president pointed out the tendency to blame this result of the war for the breakdown, but he maintained that if this problem had been non-existent the defects in the present competitive economic system would sooner or later have produced a similar financial crisis which prevails at present. The chief threat to the peace of the world lies in intensified commercial competition between nations and only when it is recognized that underlying economic causes make war inevitable will peace appear.

For governments to balance budgets under prevailing conditions it was necessary to decrease expenditures or increase taxation. "To increase, however, the taxes of those whose income is below or only at present on a bare subsistence level would be to increase present hardship," he added. "If, however, increased taxation were confined to those who have the ability to pay, those whose incomes are more than is necessary to meet reasonable requirements, no apparent harm would be done."

The president urged that there be no further alienation of the natural resources of Alberta to private interests, but that they be developed, under public ownership, for the benefit of the present and future generations. He referred to the serious situation of the transportation systems in the Dominion, but added that comment on this matter would be unwise until the report of the royal commission at present investigating the matter was made available.

The farmer's predicament was serious. Even where crops were excellent the return barely covered the costs of production, leaving little or nothing to meet other liabilities. "The price of the goods, and services which the farmer must purchase have been only slightly reduced in comparison with the prices received by the farmer for the products of his labor," Mr. Gardiner declared. Rates on banks and mortgage loans and other farm indebtedness remain as high as formerly.

"Even if commodity prices other than farm products were reduced to a parity with the prices of agricultural commodities, it would still be impossible for the farmers to meet in full liabilities contracted during a period of high prices," he concluded. "The soundness of the co-operative principle, however, was never more widely recognized than today." He urged the farmers to continue strengthening of the co-operative institutions.

Apples and Oranges

Amusing Story Regarding Competition Between Fruit Growers

Competition between rival fruit-growers of California and Oregon leads to curious attempts at all kinds of publicity. In their eagerness to miss no opportunity for attracting attention to themselves and suppressing their competitor, the orange-growers did not overlook the approach of "The Apple Cart" to the California theatres.

The director of the play received a call from a delegation of orange-growers, who requested him to change the name to "The Oranges Box" while it played in their State. He was first bewildered, then amused, and finally insisted that he could not change the name, and didn't see that it advertised the Oregon apple anyhow.

The orange-growers refused to accept no for an answer. They found out the author's name and address and cabled him at some length their request. Not until they received Mr. Shaw's one-word cable—easily guessed—in reply did they give up their efforts.

An Interesting Study

Thousands Of Bees Found To Be Working In Full Force Colony

One of the most interesting of the studies in apiculture carried out under the direction of C. B. Gooderham, Dominion Apiarist, relates to the number of "felders" or bees in a colony in the field at work gathering honey and nectar during the period of a heavy flow. On the basis of 5,000 bees to a pound it has been determined by recording the weights of colonies resting on weighing trucks, that as many as twenty to twenty-five thousand bees from one colony are working in the field at the time. In one case the total hive force was computed at 55,625 bees with 20,625 in the field, leaving a hive force of 35,000. In another case where the total colony numbered 56,250 it was found that 27,187 were flying abroad with a reserve hive force of 29,063.

Gangrene from exposure to cold occurs more often in the temperate zone than in the Arctic regions.

A doctor says there are three ways of taking the early morning bath: hot, cold, and for granted.



"I have been engaged to him for two years. Isn't it time I married him?"

"I don't know. If you really love him, let him be happy as long as possible."—Hummel, Hamburg.

Winnipeg Newspaper Union Fashion

By Annette



A NEW FRENCH BLOUSE TYPE THAT BUTTONS DOWN THE BACK

This little tuck-in model will add much interest to your wardrobe. It is exceedingly gay in Persian green woollen with matching green bone button trim.

Isn't the tab-trimmed neckline smart? A similar idea is repeated on the flared back cuffs.

It's just as snappy a blouse as you'd wish for and so inexpensive.

Style No. 825 is designed in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36 and 38 inches bust. Size 16 requires 1¼ yards 39-inch.

Crepe de chine is equally suited to this model. A vivid red, navy blue or Spanish tile shade is excellent choice with self-fabric ball shaped buttons.

Then again, perhaps you prefer one of the soft crepe satins in eggshell, Lyonnaise-pink or French gulnea shade.

Price of pattern 25 cents in stamps or coin (coin is preferred). Wrap coin carefully.

How To Order Patterns

Address: Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg

Pattern No..... Size.....

Name .....

.....

Town .....

Plenty Of Samples

In a railway carriage were several travellers and a staid, pompous old gentleman. Various and unsuccessful efforts were made to draw him into conversation. At length one said, "Come, sir, I know you are one of us! Tell us what you are travelling in." "Young man," answered the pompous man, glaring at his interlocutor, "I am travelling in very objectionable and inquisitive company, and the carriage is full of samples!"

In a one-day street collection in Glasgow, Scotland, $31,830 was raised for ex-soldiers.

Opinion Of Average Citizen

Radio Advertising Is Most Objectionable Writes One Of Them

Radio, unlike any other invention, brings the voices of the world uninvited right into our fireside. I say uninvited because no one ever tuned in on an advertising talk—they tuned in on the music, which soon degenerated into a driveling so-called advertising effusion.

I am Mr. Average Citizen, liking average things, speaking and pronouncing the King's English and struggling hard against the radio to raise my two children to be and do likewise. But whom does radio project uninvited into my fireside group and sit down at my dining room table? You know—impossible negroes, mis-pronouncing crossroad gossips, gross barkers for household equipment, moaning so-called tenors and silly salesfolk for shoes, etc., who talk feet, feet, feet, as I try to eat.

No such people as these ever darken my threshold in the flesh, yet radio, and in the name of advertising, if you please, enables them to crash in uninvited into my privacy, into my home—"my castle." Radio advertising is making us mad and telling us of the impolite gate-crashing products not to buy.

Give us national broadcasting free of advertising as the ideal, but if not, confine the advertising to the mention of the sponsor's name only, and that mention in the King's English.—Letter in Toronto Mail and Empire.

Butterfat Record

Creameries In Alberta Show Increase For December

Creameries in Alberta received 840,945 pounds of butterfat in cream during the four weeks ending December 26, 1931, an increase of 105,633 pounds, or 14.4 per cent. over the receipts for December, 1930, according to an announcement from the Alberta Department of Agriculture.

Receipts of butterfat for the 52 weeks of 1931 amounted to 19,150,372 lbs., compared with 15,187,966 lbs. for the year 1930, an increase of 3,962,106 lbs., or 26.1 per cent. It is interesting to note that the increase for the year 1931 over 1930 in the northern section of the province was 29.9 per cent.; in the central portion 33.2 per cent.; and in the southern portion 12.0 per cent. The butterfat receipts for 1931 constitute a record for the province.

Has Enjoyed Record Weather

Aklavik Had Second Highest Temperature Last Week In November

The residents of Aklavik on the Arctic Coast may well "pat themselves on the back" as for once in many a long year they had the distinction recently of recording the second highest or warmest temperature in the Dominion of Canada.

After having been known as Aklavik in the frozen Arctic wastes for so long, it was with no small degree of pride that the inhabitants could point to a temperature of 42 degrees above zero the last week in November. Only one other point in Canada recorded a warmer temperature on that date, while from the Rockies to the Atlantic, freezing temperatures prevailed.

HER EXCELLENCY, THE COUNTESS OF BESSBOROUGH



Who accompanied the Governor-General of Canada at the Opening of the Second Session of Parliament on February 4th, and to the Drawing Room on the following day. This is a reproduction from one of Her Excellency's latest portraits.

Despite Mournful Predictions, Social Economist Says That England Still Leads The World

Costly To Canadians

Many Short Paid Letters Mailed By U.S. Firms

Numerous complaints are heard from citizens who have to pay two cents or more "postage due" on the majority of the letters received by them from the United States, due to wholesale ignorance on the part of the people of the United States about postal rates to Canada. The postage to Canada on a letter mailed in the United States is three cents. This has been published repeatedly, yet the average American continues placing two-cent stamps on the letters he sends to Canada, with the result that the recipients have to pay two cents additional for each letter. This additional postage does not go to the Dominion postal department, but to the United States postoffice department. Each letter that is sent from the United States, carrying insufficient postage, is checked by the United States postal authorities and Canada has to compensate the United States in the amount of postage due.

The question has been raised as to why letters that carry the names and addresses of the senders are not returned for additional postage rather than being sent on to the persons to whom the letters are addressed. Many of the letters that are coming "postage due" are simply circular mail carrying advertising matter that has been unsolicited and is not desired by the persons to whom it is addressed, yet they must pay two cents for each letter delivered.

Spends Millions On Fleet

Last Ten Years Shows Great Increase By United States

In 1913 the United States had a fleet of 963,000 tons, Great Britain a fleet of 2,222,000 tons. Today the United States has a fleet of 1,173,000 tons and spends $382,000,000 a year on it, whereas Great Britain has a fleet of 1,578,000 tons, costing $271,000,000 a year. In other words, the United States is spending 187 per cent. more yearly on naval cost, nearly three times as much as she did in 1913, whereas Britain is spending but 10 per cent. more. Combining army and navy and air defence cost, the United States last year spent $842,000,000, the British Empire but $560,000,000. "While other nations have felt that they were forced to prepare for war," declared President Coolidge in a Memorial Day address, "we have always been preparing for peace."—Ottawa Journal.

Encourage Native Industry

Nova Scotians Put On Provincial Campaign To Help Fishermen

Nova Scotians are going to eat more fish to aid one of their most important industries. And they are going to like it, because a campaign opened recently in the province will put before public hundreds of recipes for preparing the sea food in different and attractive forms.

Necessity for such a campaign is seen in the report of the eastern fisheries division for December, 1931, which shows that the total quantity of all fish landed in Nova Scotia was 8,124,900 pounds, compared with 12,161,600 pounds landed in the same period in 1930.

Warns Against Biting Lips

Practice Often Starts Cancer Claims Minneapolis Doctor

Warning against biting the lips, which, especially in men, might cause cancer was given by Dr. Carl W. Waldron of Minneapolis in addressthe Chicago Dental Society.

Five thousand deaths annually occurred in this country from cancer of the mouth, jaws and lips, he estimated, adding that a large number could be prevented by keeping the mouth healthy.

Cancer of the lip might occur in young persons, he said, and it was 19 times more common in the lower lip than the upper and in men 14 times more often than women.

Dog Liked Old Home

Given to a trapper in Smooth Stone Lake area, 100 miles north of Big River, last fall, Gerta, a police dog, disappeared a short time ago and turned up at the home for her former owners in a badly emaciated condition after having travelled 200 miles in biting cold weather.

There is nothing more desirable than a cook who can cook.

A world-wide economic conference within the next 12 months, at which representatives from all countries in the world would gather to thresh out the whole question of tariffs, was the prediction made by Dr. J. Wesley Bready, social economist and child welfare authority, of Toronto. Dr. Bready was addressing a joint luncheon meeting of the Rotary and Canadian clubs in Moose Jaw.

Referring to England's recent swing to high tariff after 85 years of free trade, Dr. Bready stated that Britain had receded from her position as the outstanding exponent of free trade for "purposes of practical expediency." United States and France by their tariff stand had made trade with England almost impossible, and now England was "giving them a dose of their own medicine."

"International commerce can't be conducted on a one-way street" was his comment.

Dr. Bready believed a world economic conference such as he had in mind would mark the beginning of a swing to greater free trade among the nations and the tearing down of the super-exalted trade barriers. United States and France were now beginning to realize that nations, even as individuals could not live unto themselves, he said.

"Where now stands England?" was the topic upon which Dr. Bready based his address, and during his remarks he told of personal observations made during his 10 years of social research work in England. Britain's day of glory was far from being past, he said, in spite of the mournful predictions which were being made for her from many sources.

England, following the war, was an exhausted nation, said the speaker, but in spite of her tremendous sacrifice of men and money she was still leading the way in the councils of the world. If England was so lacking in spirit and initiative, as it was claimed by her "professional censures," it was to be wondered at that at the present time she held all the world speed records on land, sea and air.

"And these records were all won in British machines conceived and made by British minds," he remarked.

England's ships were still carrying the largest imports and exports of any country in the world and in spite of the concentrated attacks from New York, she was still the centre of world finance. British trademarks still stood for honesty and integrity, and Britain's word today was "still as good as her bond," said the speaker vehemently.

Referring to criticisms levelled at Britain's monarchical system of government by leading economists of the United States, Dr. Bready pointed out that the States had received the idea of their own constitution from the England they were criticizing. England might have a monarchical system of government, but she was a true republican in the sense that she gave equal opportunity to all to rise to the highest positions, and the greatest statesmen in her history had come from the humblest ranks.

The speaker was of the opinion that if one wished to criticize, it would appear that in the United States the great majority of those who rose to high political power had to have either a strong political pull or be millionaires first.

In closing, reference was made to the question of reparations, and it was pointed out that as far back as 1922 England had been prepared, for the world's good, to wipe the slate clean of all war debts. It was only now, however, that economists of the United States and France were beginning to wake up to the fact that post-war indebtedness had been the primary and devastating cause of the present economic chaos throughout the world.



"Have you slept well?"

"I didn't sleep at all, doctor."

"But didn't you take the sleeping powder I gave you?"

"Yes, but when I thought that a little bit of powder could cost so much I couldn't sleep for thinking of it."—Faun, Vienna.

Coal Problems

Meeting Of Associate Committee On Coal Classification and Analysis In Pittsburgh

Dr. H. M. Tory, the President of the National Research Council and with Dr. Charles Camsell, Deputy Minister of Mines, joint chairman of the Research Council's Association Committee on Coal Classification and Analysis, is in Pittsburgh to attend the Third International Conference on Bituminous Coal.

Several members of the Associate Committee are expected to attend the Conference including Edgar Stansfield, Professor of Industrial Research at the University of Alberta; representatives of the Federal Department of Mines and F. E. Lathe, Director of the Division of Research Information, National Research Laboratories, and secretary of the Associate Committee.

Protection of consumers as well as producers of coal and convenience in international trade (the name applied to one coal in one country may apply to another type of coal in another country), have demanded that the quality and value of the various coals be determined, suitable tests developed and, if possible, an international nomenclature developed. Ever since the organization meeting of the Canadian committee in 1927, the United States and Canadian committees have been making common cause on the problems before them.

At the last meeting of the Canadian Committee, Prof. Stansfield outlined the results of the chemical survey of Alberta coals which had been carried out by the Alberta Research Council in co-operation with the Alberta and Federal Department of Mines. The mines samples were chosen to represent an irregular section of the province where the desired range of coals could best be obtained. Much laboratory work had been done on the thirteen samples of coal obtained, including proximate and ultimate analyses, separations by heavy solutions to eliminate the effect of ash, storage index, strength index, accelerated weathering tests, alkali treatment, ignition temperatures, and fusion points of ash. Further tests were to be made with organic sulphurs. Dr. E. H. Boomer of the University of Alberta has been carrying out hydrogenation tests on all samples. It was agreed that the striking results which had been obtained fully justified the large amount of work involved in this investigation.

Dr. B. R. MacKay of the Geological Survey, Dominion Department of Mines, reported for the Sub-committee on the Origin, Constitution, Location and Occurrence of Coal that about 300 samples had been collected varying in rank from peat to subanthracite. These were available for examination in the Museum, as were also 13 pillars of coal taken from mines in Nova Scotia. The latter were intended for a detailed microscopic study.

A Model Touring Car

Masterpiece Of Woodwork Just Completed By California Boy

Irville Grumm, the boy "whittling wizard" of Hermosa Beach, Calif., has just completed a masterpiece of woodwork, a model touring car of a well-known make, which he completed after 212 hours of work. It is built to scale and finished to the most minute detail. Seven hundred and seventy-six pieces of sugar pine, birch and balsam were used.

The model is about 12 inches long and 6½ inches high and weighs only 4½ pounds. The hood can be raised, showing a tiny wooden engine. The wheels are delicately carved of wood and are movable. Experts in wood craft declare it is the finest piece of model building of its type they have even seen.

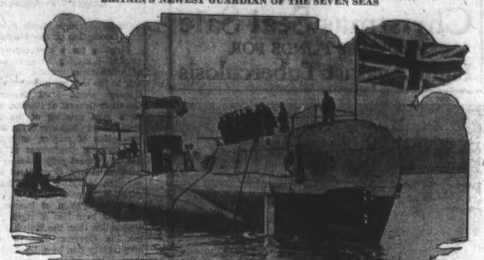
The light emitted by glowworms has the same effect on photographic plates as that of X-rays.



"You are my first love."
"What about Phyllis?"
"Oh, she was my last."—Buen Humor, Madrid.

W. ir. U. 1918

BRITAIN'S NEWEST GUARDIAN OF THE SEVEN SEAS



Britannia received a powerful ally in her job of guarding the seas when the new British submarine "Swordfish," the latest and most modern undersea fighting craft afloat, was launched at Chatham. While swordfishes are not exactly the type of finny creature you'd make a house pet of, this "Swordfish" is certain to be far more deadly than the undersea creature it is named after, if occasion ever demands.

Develops Cannery Output

Britain Will Market Seventy Million Tins This Year

Manchester's three-day conference of fruit canners this week in connection with the Imperial Fruit Show was notable for the exhibition of a wonderful British-made canning machine.

This machine is the invention of a son of the late Dan Leno, star attraction of the London music halls 35 years ago.

By its means one simple operation takes the place of a whole chain. The machine occupies 64 square feet of floor space, instead of ten thousand, and costs only $4,500 in comparison with old prices of $25,000, yet provides an increased output.

Canners from all over the world attended this meeting, as it is claimed Britain has eclipsed America in turning out up-to-date canning plants. Great Britain anticipates a production this year of 70,000,000 cans of home produce, compared with 10,000,000 three years ago. She is now sending canned strawberries to America, the home of canning, and also shares fins to China, in which country, together with Japan, Malaya and other Pacific countries British canners look to conquer a market.

How News Would Appear

If All Free Advertising Had To Be Paid For

If newspapers were to ask, and the beneficiaries were to pay for all the free advertising which so many of the latter profess not to believe in and yet expect, the average news story in your favorite paper might perhaps run somewhat as follows:

"Mrs. Minnie Hahs, of this city, received painful injuries today when she was run over by a Fordillac (Advt.) sedan driven by Harold Subdivider, prominent real estate dealer (Advt.) of Ventnor. Mr. Subdivider was arrested by Patrolman Grabinski (Advt.) and released by Magistrate Bailem (Advt.) in $100 bail, furnished by the Percentage Bonding Company (Advt.). Mrs. Hahs, pretty thirtyish matron and leader of the younger set (Advt.) plans to prosecute and has retained the services of Attorney I. M. Shister (Advt.). She was taken to the Cronkum Hospital (Advt.) where her injuries were looked after by Dr. Bonesetter (Advt.). At that, we probably forgot to mention Mr. Pullem, an eyewitness to the affair, and whose dental parlor (Advt.) is just across the street. — Atlantic City Press.

Keeping At It

Only Those Who Persevere Accomplish Anything Worth While

All the performances of human art, at which we look with praise or wonder, are instances of the resistless force of perseverance; it is by this that the quarry becomes a pyramid, and that distant countries are united with canals. If a man was to compare the effect of a single stroke of a pickaxe, or of one impression of the spade, with the general design and last result, he would be overwhelmed by the sense of their disproportion; yet those petty operations incessantly continued, in time surmount the greatest difficulties, and mountains are levelled, and oceans bounded, by the slender force of human beings.—Johnson.

Swearing Off

Aberdonian (to fellow passenger who has given him a third fill for his pipe)—"You'll maybe think it's queer to see me takin' sae mony fills o' yer grand tobacco, but the fact is I'm trying hard to stop smokin', and I never carry ony o' my sin."

In tropical countries covered with luxuriant vegetation the rainfall is seldom less than 60 inches a year.

The Next Big Boom

When Tide Turns Canadian Farming Will Progress Rapidly

Speaking at a public meeting, Robert Miller, the veteran live stock breeder, said that he had experienced, and all agriculture had experienced, six or seven depressions in the course of his lifetime. On every occasion agriculture was more prosperous after the depression than before, and he predicted that when the tide turns, farming in Canada will progress with rapid strides.

Economists, financiers and statesmen have talked in these 50 years to agree on the "common cause," so we have had booms and depressions following each other in regular succession. Optimists are already predicting a turn in the tide, and some are even pressging a boom bigger and more jazzy than anything in the past. A period of prosperity is a time not to incur debts and adopt extravagant standards of living, but a time when one should add to his assets and prepare for the cloudy weather or the rainy day. Governments, as well as people, have learned that lesson. — Farmers' Advocate.

Need For Co-Operation

Farmers and City Dwellers Should Work Together

Need for co-operation between city dwellers and farmers was stressed recently by Dr. George I. Christie, president of the Ontario Agricultural College, addressing a Toronto service club.

"A man on the farm in 1932 must have a closer relationship with the fellow in town than ever before," he said. To 100 junior farmers who attended as guests of the club, Dr. Christie advised "Don't get the wrong minds that the man who drives the team on the farm is doing all that can be done for agriculture. The man in town who co-operates with the farmer from 100 different angles is just as important."

He emphasized the need for thought among farmers. "The boy who is thinking as he works in the field has a great chance in the future," he said.

Systematic Saving

The penny bank patronized by Toronto school children has 80,000 open accounts, 34,000 regular weekly depositors and deposits of $700,000. It has done a great work in familiarizing children with the possibilities of systematic saving.

One of the world's most luxurious yachts has a drawing room furnished as a Chinese temple with furnishings 250 to 300 years old.

Moderation In Eating

Hearty Eaters May Expect To Pay Heavy Price For Over Indulgence

That there is danger in over-eating is common knowledge; Dr. Theodore B. Appel, Pennsylvania's Secretary of Health, has given a new twist to popular phraseology on the subject. He calls it eating for sport, saying that thereby, "literally millions are daily consuming much more provender than their bodies actually require,"and incidentally "shortening their lives in this process."

Capacity eaters, says the doctor, no doubt derive a lot of fun out of the extra portions of meat, potatoes and pie, but the fun stops at the palate; the rest of the body does not enjoy the sport to the same extent. This, sooner or later, causes the body to rebel, often with disastrous consequences. Too much food, Dr. Appel adds, can be as dangerous as too little food.

Dining-room athletes no doubt do enjoy themselves as they go along, but eventually they must pay a heavy price for overindulgence. Moderation in eating is a golden mean that many find it hard to follow. Nevertheless, as Dr. Appel says, "More sense, longer life."—New York Sun.

Indian Statistics

Indian Population Of Canada Given As 108,013

The census of Indians in Canada in 1929 gave the total number of men, women and children as 108,012. These are, of course, not all farmers, some being engaged in mining and trapping, in lumbering, commercial fishing, and in transportation. However, according to the records of the Department of Indian Affairs, they had on the above year sit sold 1,101,193 acres of land fenced and 236,028 acres under actual cultivation. Other figures relating to the whole Indian community are: brick, stone, or frame dwellings, 9,442; other dwellings (mostly log), 11,886; churches, 358; council houses, 124; school-houses, 260; sawmills, 32. In addition to the number of day school-houses there are 78 residential schools, devoted to the education of the Indian population.

Since the government of British Columbia took over the Peace River Block last fall, 121,200 acres of free land has been pre-empted for residence and improvement.

Over 7,000 square miles of magnificent country in the province of Alberta have been set aside as playgrounds in the form of three national parks.

Rocky Mountain Blue Granite

Stone From National Park To Be Used For Memorial Building At Yale University

A solid block of blue granite, hewn from the side of Mount Sir Donald in the Canadian Rockies, was recently shipped from Glacier National Park, British Columbia, to New Haven, Connecticut, to be incorporated as a corner stone in the new Strathcona Memorial building now in the course of erection at Yale University. Forming part of the Scientific School at Yale, this building is intended as a memorial to the Late Lord Strathcona (Sir Donald Smith), one of the pioneer railway builders of the Dominion.

Through co-operation of the National Parks of Canada of the Department of the Interior, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and the Yale University authorities, arrangements were completed for the securing and delivery of a slab which would square to suitable dimensions, namely 2½ feet by 3 feet by 3 feet. The superintendent of Glacier National Park, within the boundaries of which is located mount Sir Donald, was instructed by the Department to choose the massive block and assist in getting it out to the railway.

A beautiful specimen of blue granite was selected and hauled down the mountainside on a stoneboat specially constructed for the purpose. The task of getting the rock from the foot of the mountain to the railway, a distance of four miles, proved exceedingly difficult. A small caterpillar tractor was taken in from the station of Glacier up the trail towards the mountain. Constructed for saddle pony traffic only, the width of the trail proved inadequate to accommodate the tractor. The trail was therefore widened, and finally the two-ton crag was loaded. The trip back to the railway siding was slow and tedious, but not quite so difficult as the initial run in. The rock was safely loaded on a railway car and sent on its 3,000-mile trip across the continent to its ultimate destination.

Has Lengthy History

Milk Records Kept In Wales Before Tenth Century

The measuring and recording of the amount of milk given by cows has a much lengthier history than many people might suppose, according to an article in the "Farm and Stock Breeder."

"Milk recording is not a new fangled idea in Wales. It was carried on in the principality before the tenth century. Farmers of Wales used to migrate to the hills in summer time. They used to put the milk of their cows in a common churn, and they had to keep a record of it in order that the produce of butter and cheese satisfactorily. The cows were turned into untouched pasture and their milk yields measured—not weighed as is the practice today—and the produce of butter and cheese was handed over according to what each cow 'had yielded on any particular day.

"The record was in accordance with what was known as the venedotian measure, a vessel which was three thumbs across the bottom, six thumbs across the middle, nine thumbs across the top, and nine thumbs in depth. A thumb was about an inch, so that the venedotian measure held about a gallon of milk and a normal cow was expected to give about two gallons a day. Three times a day milking was also well known in Wales in the twelfth century, and the month of May was known as "The month of three milkings a day."

Return Of Confidence

Evidence Of Business Improvement In Some, Says Bank Letter

Significant evidence of a renewed business confidence has come to light in recent weeks, says the Monthly Business Letter of the Bank of Nova Scotia. Wheat prices have risen, wholesale prices are up, and "if price increases at length become fairly general, we may presently be justified in concluding that a substantial improvement in everybody's business is at hand.

"One of the chief immediate causes of the depressed economic situation has been a lack of confidence, the Review states. A reluctance to spend money was the result, which in turn forced down wholesale prices. Today, however, there are indications of a return of confidence."

Allocation For Calgary

The Dominion Government has allocated the City of Calgary $70,000 to help defray the cost of protection work on the Bow River, the banks of which have been falling away, threatening serious damage. The city has asked for a grant of $266,000, but the Government only allowed the $70,000, said Mayor Andy Davison.

When wealth is lost, nothing is lost; when health is lost, something is lost, but when character is lost all is lost.

Ration For Dairy Cows

Roots and Meal Mixture Advised By Fredericton Man

In order to produce dairy products profitably, milch cows must receive a balanced ration of suitable feeds. At the present time when prices of milk and butterfat are low, it is more than ever necessary to pay close attention to the kind and quality of feed on hand and prices of feeds which must be purchased, in order to obtain the most economical ration.

Milch cows will consume large quantities of coarse feeds such as hay and roots which are grown at home, but they cannot consume enough of these feeds to supply them with sufficient nutrients to produce a large flow of milk for a long period. A good rule to follow is to feed as much hay as the cows will clean up and 3 to 5 pounds of roots for each hundred pounds live weight of the animal. The kind and quality of hay consumed will determine to some extent the composition of the meal mixture to be fed. Legume hays contain more protein and mineral matter than does hay from grasses and this fact should be kept in mind when making up the meal mixture.

At the Fredericton Experimental Station, writes Leonard Griesbach, the amount of meal fed a cow depends on her production. The heaviest producers consume the most meal and consistently produce butter the cheapest. Where a good quality of clover or mixed hay and roots or silage are fed, a meal mixture containing from 17 to 18 per cent. digestible protein should be fed at the rate of 1 pound of meal to each 3 to 5 pounds of milk, the larger quantity being fed to cows giving the most and richest milk. A suitable meal mixture for dairy cows may be made up of 100 pounds each of ground oats, ground barley and bran with the addition of 150 pounds of oil meal or its protein equivalent to bring the ration up to standard.

To Develop Bay Route

Government Plans To Connect Eastern and Western Canada Through Northern Port

The government plans to connect eastern and western Canada through Churchill and the Hudson Bay route to the mutual advantage of farmers of both sections of the country, declared Hon. Robert Weir, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, in an address at Toronto. The plan, which would become operative next year, would provide for the shipment of cattle from the west to Great Britain through Churchill, and coarse grains from the northern districts of the prairie provinces to the Maritimes by the Hudson Bay route, he declared.

"Now that cattle can no longer be shipped to the United States, we have endeavored to see endeavoring to build up an industry among our own farmers of feeding and finishing our own cattle that hitherto were shipped as feeders to the United States. It is hoped this year that some of these finished cattle will be shipped to Great Britain, through Churchill, as many of the western feed lots will be only 48-hour runs from the port. This will be a big saving to farmers on shrinkage, shipping charges and other overhead.

A Retaining Fee

"Good morning! Is it here that you are offering a reward for a lost dog?"

"Yes, I'm offering ten shillings. Can it be that you have news of my poor little Fido?"

"No, not yet, but as I was just going in search of the dog I thought you might let me have a little on account."

Don't judge the ham by its canvas cover.

Modern wars do not end with peace.



She: "If only I had known how stupid you were before I married you."

He: "Well, the fact that I wanted to marry you ought to have shown you."—Buen Humor, Madrid

BONZO - - - By Studdy





WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

Migration from Great Britain to the Dominion is not being encouraged or assisted at present, according to Hon. J. H. Thomas.

Lord Elibank moved a resolution in the House of Lords, urging no delay in calling the Imperial Conference in Ottawa.

Gold has been discovered in considerable quantities on the Homestake mine at Perry Creek in the East Kootenay, according information received at Nelson, B.C.

Sir John Gilmour, Minister of Agriculture, has been appointed member of the British cabinet committee to attend the Imperial Economic Conference in Ottawa.

Henry Heikkinen, Port Arthur, Ont., has claimed bounty on the skins of nine timber wolves. He will receive $225 for this record number of timber wolf skins.

No part of the world has a more assured economic future than Canada, Col. Hanford MacNider, United States Minister to Canada, told the New England Council at Boston.

Reconstitution of the British House of Lords to allow members from Canada and other Dominions hold seats is suggested by "Spectator" writing in the Sunday Times.

Miss Ethel Catherwood, Saskatoon's Olympic champion, has taken up residence in San Francisco, where she will remain until after the 1932 Olympic games.

Edward Alexander McCourt of Kitscoty was declared Alberta Rhodes' Scholar at a meeting of the selection committee held in Edmonton. McCourt has a brilliant scholastic and athletic record.

Commercial failures in Canada showed a decrease in September, totalling 165 compared with 192 in September, 1930. Liabilities of assignors totalled $5,166,576 compared with $2,081,474.

Production of railway rolling stock in Canada during 1930 was valued at $104,992,701, the second highest figure on record. Of the 37 firms engaged in the industry four are in Manitoba and three in Alberta.

Dame Rachel Crowdy, D.B.E., who was in Vancouver on her way to Great Britain from the conference of Pacific relations in the Orient, had words of praise for the work of the League of Nations in the China-Japanese controversy.

Drouth Resisting Plants

Introduction Of New Type Of Grasses Might Be Of Great Value To Canada

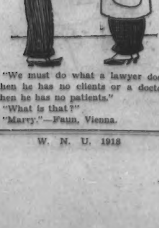
Dr. O. McConkey, formerly of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, expresses the opinion that in Russia might be found several plants of immense value to Canada and the rest of the world. He suggests a new kind of exploration, a search for plants which may with the work of scientists bring millions of dollars to Canada. In particular he thinks a search should be made for drouth resisting strains of plants and grasses in Russia, and plants resisting high winds and heavy snows in Scandinavia.

Since Dr. McConkey made his report to the Empire marketing board, his theory has been confirmed by the discovery in Bechuanaland, South Africa, of hitherto unknown drouth resisting woolly finger grass which is stated to be capable of supporting stock for a year without rainfall.

Uses Of Sitka Spruce

The fibres of the Sitka spruce are long, straight, of uniform structure, and evenly distributed through the wood, states the Forest Service, Department of the Interior, Canada. These features give it a quality of resonance possessed by few other woods. It is therefore much utilized in the manufacture of organ pipes, piano soundboards, and parts of other stringed instruments.

Dragon flies in prehistoric times had a two-feet wing expansion.



"We must do what a lawyer does when he has no clients or a doctor when he has no patients."

"What is that?"

"Marry."—Faun, Vienna.

Drought Remedy Is Sought

Saskatchewan Commission Lays Plans For Intensive Study Of Dry Conditions

Saskatchewan's commission on conservation and afforestation appointed by the Provincial Government to investigate causes of, and seek remedies for, recurrent drought in the southern portion of the province, laid definite plans for study and research at its initial meeting, Saturday, November 14.

Under chairmanship of Hon. J. F. Bryant, K.C., Minister of Public Works, the Commission formally accepted the responsibilities and duties as outlined in the order-in-council appointing it, and later struck committees from its membership to study various aspects of the subject as suggested in a report by Mr. Bryant, of a preliminary survey made by him. Members present at the meeting were: Hon. Mr. Bryant, chairman; Prof. C. J. MacKenzie, Dean of Engineering, University of Saskatchewan; Dr. W. D. Cowan, M.D.; T. A. Patrick, M.D., Yorkton, and Lieut.-Col. F. J. O'Leary, Consulting Engineer, Regina. Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, was the only absentee, being confined to his home by illness.

After discussing the various suggestions arising from the preliminary report submitted by Mr. Bryant, the Commission laid down as its course of action that study should be made of the causes of drought conditions in Saskatchewan, together with a comparison of the conditions existing in parts of the world, the cause in each case, the steps taken to prevent their recurrence, and the results achieved.

In opening the meeting, Hon. Mr. Bryant outlined the preliminary steps taken to assemble data for the Commission. Numerous reports, books and documents dealing with problems of conservation and afforestation had been obtained from the Forestry Commission of England, the governments of France, Sweden, Germany, and the United States, from the government of New Zealand, the different Australian states, and from many private individuals and organizations. Mr. Bryant intimated that the Canadian National Railway had placed at the disposal of the commission their engineering data and the services of T. C. Main, their chief water engineer, for two months, had conducted a reconnaissance survey of dam sites suggested by security-treasurers of municipalities in the drought area in their replies to questionnaires sent out by the Commission. The Canadian Pacific Railway, similarly, had placed valuable data at the disposal of the commission, together with its engineering services in connection with dams and the conservation of water in Western Canada. Acknowledgment was made of the assistance given by Dr. A. W. Mackintosh, in the Orient, and Dr. Frank J. D. Barnjum, Montreal; T. Torgeson, Estevan; R. W. Ashton, Moose Jaw Technical School; A. M. Hamilton, and many others. The chairman stated that, as the Commission was serving without remuneration and, as far as possible, without expenditure of public funds, it had been decided to assemble as much data as possible before calling a general meeting of the members to hear all of the preliminary steps taken by Mr. Bryant was given, by resolution, at the meeting.

The following committees were appointed to probe the various phases of the general problem:

On Afforestation:—Hon. Mr. Bryant, convenor; Hon. Mr. Buckle and Dr. Cowan.

On Conservation:—Dean Mackenzie, convenor; Col. O'Leary and Dr. Patrick.

On Soil Drift:—Hon. Mr. Buckle, convenor; Dean Mackenzie and Hon. Mr. Bryant. This committee was appointed to ascertain methods of combatting soil drift; with particular recommendation that it study a combination of hedge planting with a grass and clover and alfalfa mixing campaign, in order to make the best possible use of the government's carragana hedge project. To this end it was suggested that a single township be taken here and there throughout the drought area, to which methods recommended by the committee might be applied as a demonstration and starting point for a province-wide scheme. This committee was given authority to enlist the services of Norman Ross, chief of the Forestry Branch of the Federal Department of Agriculture; Dean A. M. Shaw, Agricultural College, Saskatoon; Prof. L. E. Kirk, Dominion Agrostologist; J. G. Taggart, superintendent, Experimental Farm, Swift Current, and others, in an advisory capacity.

A committee composed of Dean Mackenzie, convenor; Hon. Mr. Bryant; Dr. Patrick and Dr. Cowan, was appointed to study weather conditions, climate, rainfall, and water supply in their relationship to external causes and effects operating in the drought area of the province and surrounding territories. It was further agreed that, with a view to investigating and developing the underground water supplies of Saskatchewan, Dr. A. T. Ally, Professor of Physics, and Dr. Mawdsley, Professor of Geology, both of the University of Saskatchewan, be requested to assist the committee on conservation. Dean Mackenzie assured the Commission that the entire staff and equipment of the provincial university were at its service, as the work was recognized as of vital importance to the people of Saskatchewan and of Canada as a whole.

In handing a resume of proceedings to the press, following the meeting, Hon. Mr. Bryant made the following statement:

"The matters to be investigated by the Commission are of paramount importance. It is imperative that a supreme effort be made to solve the problem of drought in Southern Saskatchewan. The people in the affected area are not satisfied to exist under present conditions, dependent every two or three years on the state for the necessaries of life. It is not satisfactory from a governmental standpoint, either, as the finances of the state cannot stand repeated drains on the treasury, at frequent intervals, owing to crop failures over a large area of the province. To forget the experiences and lessons of the past two or three years in the wet cycle on which, apparently, we are entering, and to continue in the future the same conditions and methods which have caused drought in the past, is only inviting disaster of a greater magnitude in the near future.

"In order to assist in solving the problem, the Commission invites suggestions by way of letters, papers or reports on research along the line of the problems being investigated, from any individual, body, corporation, college or university, within or without the province, as a piece of voluntary national service. All such communications should be addressed to the Chairman of the Commission on Conservation and Afforestation, Legislative Building, Regina, Sask.

To Work On Devil's Island

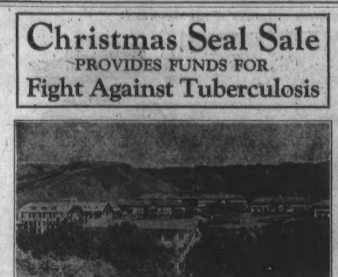
The Salvation Army is going to send men to Devil's Island, the French penal colony off the coast of Guina, to work among the prisoners sentenced to life exile, General Edward Higgins, head of the Army, said. He said the French Government had approved the plan.

There are two ways to make progress: Pay as you go, or stop going at intervals while you pay.



ACTOR: "Woman—woman—what have you done?"
CRITICAL BOY: "He called 'er 'woman' twice."
SECOND BOY: "Well, look at the size of 'er!"—The London Opinion, England.

Christmas Seal Sale
PROVIDES FUNDS FOR
Fight Against Tuberculosis



The "Sen," Near Fort Qu'Appelle

Ideally located amid surroundings of great natural charm in the beautiful Qu'Appelle Valley, Saskatchewan's first Tuberculosis Sanatorium is an institution of which this province has every reason to feel proud as are its two sister institutions, located at Saskatoon and Prince Albert. In these, close to 800 patients are under constant treatment and as a result of the efficient manner in which the fight against tuberculosis is being waged the death rate in Saskatchewan is the lowest of any province in the Dominion and just over half that of the average for Canada as a whole. In Saskatchewan there are 46 deaths per 100,000 of population while in Canada there are 81 deaths per 100,000. Last year there were 407 deaths from tuberculosis in this province. Tuberculosis is still one of the greatest cause of death during the first thirty years of life, causing one out of every five deaths during this age period.

Funds for the maintenance of Sanatoria and the care of patients are provided mainly by taxes and the knowledge that during these difficult times all unfortunate sufferers are being taken care of is comforting indeed. But in spite of all that is being done the cost, both in life and unemployment, from tuberculosis, is staggering. In Saskatchewan an equivalent of one funeral every day and two every Sunday occur as a result of this disease. And more than the number under treatment in our Sanatoria are convalescing in their homes and are still unable to work. The period of total disability from this disease averages about two years per person.

Education regarding tuberculosis is essential for the control of the spread of this dread disease. And never was the need for education greater than at present, as it is during times of depression, when a portion of our people are under-nourished or insufficiently clad, that tuberculosis makes the greatest headway.

The sale of Christmas seals is the chief source of revenue for educational and preventive work. The old saying "prevention is better than cure" applies with particular force in this connection. Preventive work is the most important phase of anti-tubercular work and this is financed by voluntary contributions. As a result of the sale of Christmas Seals last year, 5,525 persons in Saskatchewan received examination or other attention. The money raised by the sale of Christmas Seals helps finance the care of newborn babes whose mothers were tuberculous; helps pay for the examination of those who have been in contact with tuberculous patients; helps finance the examination of those suspected by their physicians of having tuberculosis; and helps carry on an educational campaign.



Letters are now being mailed to residents of every community in Saskatchewan containing sheets of Christmas Seals. Their value is one dollar a sheet—one cent a seal. These seals brighten up letters and parcels and the revenue they bring in helps to promote a great and necessary humanitarian work. Because the times are difficult the need for preventive work is greater than ever and the Anti-Tuberculosis League confidently relies upon the generosity of the people of Saskatchewan to enable it to meet whatever demands may be made upon it during the coming year.

Alberta Fish and Game Association

Organization Favors One Year Armistice For Ducks

A. P. Burns of Medicine Hat, Alberta, was unanimously chosen president of the Alberta Fish and Game Association at the annual convention here at Calgary. Mr. Burns succeeds Frank L. Farley of Camrose.

Norman Fraser of Edmonton, was elected vice-president, and George M. Sprago, also of Edmonton, was chosen secretary-treasurer for another term. The delegates decided to hold next year's annual meeting in Lethbridge.

Mr. Farley, in his address, declared there was a general feeling that there should be a closed season for one year on duck hunting. Many authorities, he said, favored giving ducks protection until 1933 as their ranks were being rapidly depleted by hunters.

Away To Good Start

When a new $250,000 hospital was opened at Sutton, England, it was announced that the institution had the unique distinction of being entirely free from debt.

Tourist: "Can you tell me what makes the Tower of Pisa lean?"

Plump Lady (preoccupied): "Oh, if we only knew!"

Empire Development

Lord Bessborough Pleads For a New Conception Of Our Heritage

Pleading for a new conception of empire—a moving, living organization of autonomous nations, adapting itself to the shifting needs of an evolutionary world—Lord Bessborough, Governor-General of Canada, addressed a joint meeting of the Toronto Empire and Canadian clubs. The new conception of empire, as defined at the Imperial Conference of 1926, is not an abstract proposition or a fixed political theory, crystallized and immovable, incapable of evolution or adaption, he said.

"No association of human beings ever has been less of rigid, political abstraction than the British Empire," said the Governor-General. Healthy adaptability has been the keynote of the empire and "in nothing has that elasticity . . . been more closely shown than in the relations between the Mother Country and the Dominions overseas. Within our own memory, these relations have undergone profound development, keeping pace with the remarkable political growth of the Dominions themselves. And the process goes steadily on. . . ."

The Governor-General, Lord Bessborough continued, an unbelievable development of the Empire as a whole. "The very fact that its several members are attaining a stage of development undreamed of a few generation ago, is surely proof that the whole is sound." Yet within the Empire, there is no room for "sleeping partners."

Each member-nation owed an obligation to the Empire as a whole, Lord Bessborough proceeded.

Canada's Arctic Airways

Important Factor In Transportation Business Of the Far North

Within the past three years the aeroplane has established itself as a factor in the transportation business of the Far North, according to the North West Territories and Yukon Branch of the Department of the Interior. Today well equipped commercial airways companies operate in the Mackenzie and Keewatin Districts. The planes that pioneered the Arctic airways followed the well established routes of river and coastal travel, but experience has now shown that much of the Arctic coastline is better served by cross country routes. From Coronation Gulf west the several routes leading northward are based on Great Slave Lake. From this base three northward routes are followed, one to Aklavik by way of the Mackenzie River; a second to Coppermine via Rae, Great Bear Lake and the valley of the Coppermine River; and a third from Reliance across country to the southern end of Bathurst Inlet. The District of Keewatin is served from Winnipeg and The Pas, Manitoba, the route followed being the Nelson and Churchill Rivers and the western coastline of Hudson Bay.

Recipes For This Week

(By Betty Barclay)

STRAWBERRY JELLY ROLL

(4 eggs)

¾ cup special cake flour, sifted.
½ teaspoon baking powder.
½ teaspoon salt.
¾ cup rifted sugar.
4 egg whites, stiffly beaten.
4 egg yolks, beaten until thick and lemon-coloured.
1 teaspoon vanilla.
Strawberry jelly.

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and salt, and sift together three times. Fold sugar into egg whites, a small amount at a time. Add egg yolks and vanilla. Fold in flour gradually. Pour into pan, 8½ x 13½ inches, lined with buttered paper, and bake in hot oven (400 degrees Fahrenheit) 13 minutes. Turn from pan at once onto cloth covered with powdered sugar. Remove paper. Quickly cut off crisp edges of cake. Spread with jelly and roll. Wrap in cloth until cool.

TARTE AUX OIGNONS

Slice thin four large onions. Put in a quart of cold, salted water. Add a teaspoon of sugar and bring to a boil on a quick fire. Cook a few minutes. Remove from the fire and drain. Add the onions to a quarter of a pound of butter that has been melted in a saucepan, and cook until they are lightly browned. Add three slices of bacon that have been cut into small pieces and cooked in butter. Let the mixture cool until it is just warm. Add three eggs beaten lightly with four tablespoons of cream. Fill tart shells with the mixture, pour melted butter over them, and bake until set.

Fixing the depth of the Greenland ice cap at 8,500 feet, a German scientific group solved an ancient puzzle recently.

Business Men Are More Optimistic

Increasing Confidence Is Reported By Leading Advertising Agencies

A good barometer of the improved morale is the verdict of the advertising agencies that business men have seen a ray of light and are still looking forward. J. J. Gibbons, president of J. J. Gibbons, Limited, found large manufacturers more ready to discuss campaigns for advertising in the coming year. They are now more ready to spend money, he said. He looked for a big development in the early months of 1932, although he did not look for any boom in business.

H. H. Pritts, Toronto manager for A. McKim, Limited, said he had noticed a fine response from business men who, while unwilling to admit prosperity had come back to Canada through a rise in the price of wheat or even other influences, are beginning to believe that they will work their way out very soon. "No one is now feeling blue," he said. "Higher wheat prices have made smoother the path to a growth in business, and possibly good times sooner than we expect." Christmas business, he thought, would tell a good part of the story.

"There is a good deal more confidence now," said James Fisher of the James Fisher Advertising Agency. "Manufacturers are now making plans for next year with more determination. Things seem to be settling down to sounder business. There is not that knocked-out feeling that was around a short time ago." Back in 1920 and 1921 there was a serious lack of confidence, Mr. Fisher recalled. The first signs of returning prosperity seemed to become evident when manufacturers gradually became more determined. "This returning spirit of determination is evident again now, and seems to foretell prosperity at no very distant time," he said.

To Extend Park Highway

New Road To Pacific Coast Via the Yellowhead Pass

A new and attractive section of Jasper Park, one of the largest of the National Parks of Canada, will be made available for motorists with the completion of a new section of highway to the boundary of British Columbia. Work on the first 18 miles of the new highway, which will eventually join Alberta with the Pacific Coast via the Yellowhead Pass, is to commence this year.

A road, not yet up to highway standards, now connects Edmonton to Jasper National Park. Between the park and Prince Rupert, British Columbia, several gaps in the highway must be completed before the motorist can travel to the Pacific Coast, but a portion of this work is now under consideration by the British Columbia Government. Communications to the south, therefore, are now being provided by the Dominion Government, work being already underway on the highway through the mountains which will join Banff and Jasper.

A Lucky Steeplejack

Watch Dropped From High Spire Was Not Injured

Howard Boles, steeplejack, sat on the topmost pinnacle of the spire of St. James' Church, Toronto, and painted. He shifted his position, and his watch, kept in a pocket of his overalls, slipped out, and dropped. Later, he searched for the wreckage of the timepiece. There was no wreckage. The watch, as sound as the day it left the factory, ticked merrily away on a small patch of greensward on which it had alighted. Not even the glass was broken.

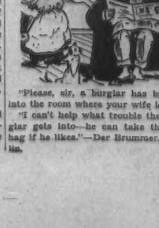
Spoke Both Languages

A Morning Post contributor who had just been to Iceland, was introduced to a charming Icelandic girl, who had spent some years in New York.

"Ah, I see you can talk American," he said politely.

"Yes," she replied, innocently, "but I can understand English."

Scores of plant diseases are found 10,000 feet in the upper air by experts in airplanes.



"Please, sir, a burglar has broken into the room where your wife is."

"I can't help what trouble the burglar gets into—he can take the old bag if he likes."—Der Brumruer, Berlin.

Canadian Gold Mines Playing Vital Part In Maintenance Abroad Of Our National Credit

When leading economists and bankers declare that Canadian gold mines are playing a vital part in the maintenance abroad of our national credit; that at home they are aiding materially in the return to prosperity; there are excellent grounds for Canadians to view the future with optimism. Never in the history of the industry have our gold mines been more capable of shouldering so heavy a responsibility.

Our mines are now producing over a million dollars of gold weekly, the highest rate achieved since the inception of gold mining on a commercial scale in Canada seventy-three years ago, and increases beyond that point are assured by expansion programs under way. Those sufficiently close to the picture will not be surprised to see Sir John Aird's prediction of $100,000,000 a year realized well within the ten-year period conservatively allowed.

In its growth to one of the great mining countries of the world Canada is fulfilling early promise. A companion of Champlain discovered silver, copper and iron in Nova Scotia as far back as 1604. The Indian had previously found copper, and Jesuit fathers found and mined gold. But the first commercial mining of gold of which there are records, was ushered in with the discovery in 1858 of the famous Fraser River deposits in British Columbia.

From that time forward our gold mining industry met with varying fortunes, production during the period from 1858 to 1912 nearly many ebbs and flows consequent upon the development of discoveries in British Columbia and the Yukon. Gold has now been discovered in every province of the Dominion with the one exception of Prince Edward Island. At times annual gold production fell below a million dollars, at other times the three flowed strong. When Yukon was at the peak the total reached $28,000,000, of which Yukon accounted for $22,000,000. This record stood for twenty years, until, in fact, seven years ago.

With the discovery of Porcupine in 1909 and Kirkland Lake two years later a new and more brilliant era was commenced. Three years after Benny Hollinger, Sandy McIntyre, and Jack Wilson staked the Hollinger, McIntyre and Dome Mines, Ontario gave the first signs of coming greatness in a gold mining sense.

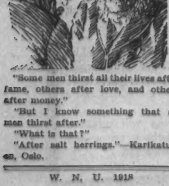
The possibilities of new mines being developed are conceded by those familiar with our mineralized areas to be immeasurably better than any other country in the world. This statement finds international support in the conclusions of the Gold Delegation of the League of Nations. This body, after due consideration, credited Canada with estimates of a rising scale of output over the next decade. Declines in the same period were predicted for all other countries.

Some idea of the benefits conferred on Canada by reason of the sensational development of gold mining in recent years can be gained from the fact that a million dollars weekly of gold production is being infused into the sluggish arteries of commerce. It is a well known fact that a large proportion of receipts goes for payrolls and supplies. A well-known banker who knows mining from long association in the North has estimated that every dollar spent in gold mining is multiplied twenty-five times as it courses through commercial channels.

From the standpoint of dividends our gold mines have built up a record of which any Canadian may be justly proud. Ontario gold mines alone, to the end of last year, had distributed to stockholders some $105,000,000. In the current year, with general industry operating so largely "in the red" Canadian gold mines will show a substantial increase in dividends to approximately $15,000,000. Ontario's share of this large sum will be about 94 per cent. One Ontario mine, Lake Shore, is distributing to its stockholders this calendar year, $4,800,000, an amount equivalent to more than one-quarter of the total dividends of Canadian chartered banks for the same period.

The importance of our gold mines to Canada at this critical juncture is perhaps most graphically illustrated by the fact that the current year's production of gold will pay the annual interest on a billion dollars of foreign debt without disturbing our trade balance or impairing the position of the Canadian dollar on foreign exchanges.

By the close of 1934 the Canadian output of gold will reach $1,000,000,000.—St. Catharines Standard.



"Some men thirst all their lives after fame, others after love, and others after money."

"But I know something that all men thirst after."

"What is that?"

"After salt herrings."—Karikaturen, Oslo.

W. N. U. 1918

New Turnip Grades Issued At Ottawa

Amendments To Government Regulations Are Very Important

An important amendment to government grades for Rutabagas, or table turnips, has been brought into effect by order of the Minister of Agriculture, promulgated in the current issue of the Canada Gazette.

The experiences of the past season showed that while an important step in the right direction had been made in the grading of table turnips, the grades should be modified so as better to suit market demand. Only one quality of turnip, Canada No. 1, is recognized in grading and this is classified by size to meet market preference. For example, the Philadelphia market, which imports large supplies from Canadian growers, shows a marked preference for a turnip of good quality sizing from 2 inches to 4 inches in diameter, while the New England market prefers a medium-sized turnip, from 4 inches to 6 inches in diameter.

A careful survey of the whole situation established the facts on which the modification of grades was made, and the changes were submitted to and enthusiastically approved by growing, shipping and marketing interests before being put into effect.

Perhaps the most important change is in the introduction of the term "shapely." As applied to turnips, it means a turnip which is one and one-half times as long as its diameter. In determining this feature individual measurements of many thousands of turnips from representative fields were made.

Each of the four table turnip grades have the same specifications for quality; they must be firm, shapely and properly trimmed, practically free from damage caused by pithiness, freezing, water core, soft rot, dry rot, worms, grubs, growth cracks and mechanical means. Otherwise the diameter determines the grades, which are: Canada No. 1, small, 2 inches to 4 inches; Canada No. 1, small medium, 3½ inches to 5 inches in diameter; Canada No. 1, medium, 4 inches to 6 inches diameter, and Canada No. 1 large, not less than 4 inches in diameter.

A Likely Response

Commenting on the prevalence of slang, the Governor-General of Canada, speaking at Ottawa, made the statement that "our language is a glorious inheritance, a heritage worth preserving." The popular response, no doubt, will be that the language is "All" and the Governor-General "O.K."

FASHION



No. 301—Smart Tailoredness. This style is designed in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yard of 35-inch contrasting.

No 459—Jaunty Combination. This style is designed in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. Size 16 requires 1¾ yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yard of 35-inch contrasting.

No. 505—For Wee Maids. This style is designed in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2¼ yards of 39-inch material with ½ yard of 35-inch contrasting.

No. 491—Boudoir (Flapper) Dolls Clown Suit, consisting of a slip-on blouse, trousers and cap. Cuts in one size only and requires 1¼ yards of 39-inch light and ¾ yard of 39-inch dark material.

No. 628 Smart Simplicity. This style is designed in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards of 39-inch material with 1 yard of 3-inch ribbon for bow.

No. 633—A Smart Tailleur. This style is designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1¾ yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yard of 35-inch contrasting.

All patterns 25 cents in stamps or coin (coin preferred). Wrap coin carefully.

How To Order Patterns

Address: Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg

Pattern No..... Size.....

Name .....

Town .....

Primitive Illumination

Indians In British Columbia Still Use Candle Fish

The candle-fish or oolichan is still being used by the Indians in some parts of British Columbia for illuminating purposes. After catching the candle-fish the Indians place them in a dry sheltered place, and wait till they are shrunken and all the water has evaporated from them. They then set the head or tail of the fish alight, and use the carcase as they would a torch. There is so much oil in the carcase that it provides a bright steady flame which burns slowly.

Machine-age methods are now used in the large vineyards of northern Africa.

Feather wings flapped by a gasoline motor propel an Austrian inventor's bicycle.

Going After Business

Jeweller Found Sales Good When Price Was Right

Business men are working harder than ever to get new business these days, and some of them assert they have uncovered all kinds of new fields and fresh business.

A jeweller, finding that his old line of high-priced wares was not moving satisfactorily, turned to a much cheaper variety of jewelry, and sent his salesman not only to old territories but into areas he hitherto had not attempted to sell. The results have been excellent, his accounts showing that the loss of the first six months in his business has been turned into a profit for the year to date. He asserts people are ready to buy the right goods at the right prices.

California's tallest redwood tree measures 364 feet.

CANADIAN BEES FOR ORIENT



When 10,000,000 Canadian bees sailed for China recently aboard the "Empress of Russia," they were given comfortable accommodation in the 48 cases shown in the photograph. The unique shipment was carefully handled by hogsheoresmen, and while stored on the Canadian Pacific liner, the bees will be kept at a temperature of 45 degrees. As "bees nuclei," they cannot hatch at such a degree.

Whether 10,000,000 bees, loosed in the Orient war zone could inflict as much damage as half as many soldiers, or whether or not a bee is capable of stinging more than once were some of the speculations heard from a crowd of interested watchers while the loading was in progress.

Altogether there were 1,200 colonies, each with its Italian purebred queen, and were shipped from Taber, Alberta, by S. George Reidel, whose company is one of the largest honey-producers in the British Empire. Mr. Reidel has already shipped two consignments of bees to China from his California apiaries, and is now taking leave of absence for five years, during which time he will demonstrate Canadian and American methods of bee culture in the Orient.

In the picture, from left to right, are Grover Reidel, breeder; Winfred Gear, Italian queen-breeder, and George Reidel, breeder and shipper.

Radium Discoveries Made In Western Canada May Prove To Be Of Great Significance

Canadian Exhibit Carries off Honors

Apples and Honey At Imperial Fruit Show Receive Awards

Right on the heels of news of better conditions in Britain following the elections comes the interesting information that Canadian apples and honey have begun to reassert their supremacy and make official appeal to all who like good things to eat. At the Imperial Fruit Show in Manchester, held recently, the Dominion did well. In the class open to the British Empire, which included exhibits from Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, as well as English-grown fruit, British Columbia secured two second awards, one for dessert and the other for culinary apples.

In the Canadian section honors were divided by British Columbia and Nova Scotia. The Western Province won first for McIntosh, Jonathan, Delicious and Newton, while the eastern side of the Dominion had the best Cox's Orange, King, Golden Russet, Spy, Greenings, Gravenstein and Baldwin. This indicates that the British public is being informed regarding the almost bewildering variety, as well as the excellence, of Canadian apples.

In the honey section there was even more success. Competing in three sections open to all Dominions and colonies, Ontario exhibitors won two first awards, and those from British Columbia one first, two second and three third prizes. This success is certain to attract the attention of British consumers, and should lead to an increase in the Dominion's export business in these wholesome delicacies which should have a place in any well-regulated system of diet. — Toronto Globe.

Canadian Eggs For Export

Considerable Increase Shown In Estimate For This Year

It is estimated that this year 20,000 cases, each containing 30 dozen eggs, will be exported to Great Britain from Canada. This marks a considerable revival from the exports in 1930 which totalled approximately 9,500 cases. Already over 8,000 cases of eggs have been shipped to Great Britain from British Columbia via the Panama Canal. The remainder of Canadian exports, originating in the Prairie and Eastern Provinces, will be shipped from Montreal before the end of November. Whether shipments are made by the short water way from Montreal or by the longer route through the Panama Canal, the eggs arrive in Great Britain in first class condition.

In order that the quality of Canadian eggs may be fully dependable at time of export all shipments are required by law to be graded according to Canadian standard grades of quality, inspected by Dominion Government inspectors before shipment.

The per capita yearly consumption of eggs in Canada is approximately 372, or more than one egg per day, every day of the year.

A Rare Discovery

Five Hitherto Unknown Musical Compositions Of Haydn Brought To Light

Five hitherto unknown compositions of Josef Haydn, famous composer, have been discovered by Dr. Karl Geiringer, custodian of archives of the Vienna Society of the Friends of Music, and are now being published.

According to Dr. Geiringer, the compositions rank with the master's finest works. The manuscripts include two nocturnes in "F" and "C" major, with orchestral accompaniment. The principal melody was intended to be carried by the "lira organizzata," an obsolete Neapolitan instrument resembling a guitar.

Can Detect Renovated Stamps

How renovated used stamps may be detected by use of violet rays and an acid was told during the trial in Lurgan, Ireland, of John Blaney, charged with using old insurance tax stamps. A government expert demonstrated how the process revealed the cancellation figures which had been erased from the stamps. Blaney was found guilty of using 32 stamps which had been used before.

All He Had

The bridegroom had no visible means of support outside of his father yet it was a very fashionable wedding.

Preacher: "Repeat after me, 'With all my worldly goods I thee endow.'"

Bridegroom: "With all my worldly goods I thee endow."

His father (in loud whisper): "There goes his bicycle, Martha."

Near Great Bear Lake, in the wilds of the Mackenzie district of Canada, mining engineers have been sinking pits into some recently discovered deposits of pitchblende. Working in several extensive veins that run beneath small lakes in the district, miners have dug out enough ore to yield forty tons of pitchblende. So valuable is this ore considered, according to Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, that half of the mined material has been carried to the nearest railroad by airplane.

The report goes on to say that "the twenty tons which have been brought out will yield from two to two and a half grams of radium. The richness of this ore, together with the low cost of mining it, indicates that here, at last, is a deposit well able to match itself against those in South Africa." The reference here is to the production of radium salts from ores mined in the Belgian Congo and exploited by a Belgian mining concern as one of the world's important sources of radium. According to the report quoted, these rich foreign resources "constitute a threat to those working with poorer ores."

Discovery of the Canadian deposits of pitchblende may have consequences of profound significance to industry and to medical science. If the ore supply tapped in Mackenzie yields as high as 50 per cent. uranium, as reported, it may prove to be a North American source of radium salts rich enough to provide much larger supplies for scientific and therapeutic use than prices set by foreign interests now make available. Pitchblende is not the only known mineral containing uranium—and, therefore, radium—but it is one of the most valuable ores mined for that purpose. Carnotite and autunite also are among the principal sources of the substance which has become so precious to science and industry.

A new industrial use of radium is the application of its gamma rays in testing of steel. The story of this scientific triumph forms a research narrative prepared by Professor Gilbert E. Doan, of Lehigh University and issued by the Engineering Foundation a few days ago. It is a coincidence that the world should be reminded of this newly discovered power of radium within a week of the announcement of research progress at the pitchblende mines in Mackenzie.

The method by which engineers may now test sheets or beams of steel for hidden defects by the use of gamma rays is extraordinarily simple. It was first revealed to the world in September, 1930, by physicists of the Naval Research Laboratory in Washington. The process is somewhat similar to X-ray photography. Placing a tiny capsule of radio-active substance on one side of a twelve-inch steel girder, for instance, engineers paste a film of photographic plate against the other side. The resulting picture discloses even small flaws in the interior of the metal.

One great advantage of this process of X-raying heavy metals is that all necessary equipment may be carried about in a handbag—carried, as Professor Doan says, "into a submarine, to the top of a skyscraper, into a machine shop or foundry, anywhere that a large object may need examination." Of course the most serious drawback to the extensive use of such a method is the high cost of radium, but this situation may be altered in time by further discoveries of natural resources such as the pitchblende deposits found in Canada.—New York Sun.

In the 11 far western states, motor vehicles average about 500 miles a year of travel greater than cars in the other states.

A new plastic material made of sugar is inflammable, and is expected to be valuable therefore in X-ray and photographic films.



Creditor: "I will not leave your side until you have paid me."

Debtor: "A companion for life at last."—Fliegende Blaetter, Munich.

SPRING TIME IS KODAK TIME

Get a New Camera or Kodak For Spring

Fill up the old Camera with Films and
TAKE A PICTURE FOR EASTER

or Get a Snap Shot Ready
FOR MOTHER ON MOTHERS' DAY—Take it now

FILMS, KODAKS and the Finest QUALITY FINISHING
Done by Experts. Leave your Films at The Drug Store

CECIL T. HALL **Druggist**

Interesting Local Items

School closes today and will open again on Mnday, April 4th

* * *

The annual auction sale of purebred bulls will be held in Calgary Morch 30th to April 1st

* * *

A movement is on foot to have a chess club started in connection with the local Legion. All interested in the game are asked to leave their names with secretary or with R. Moore.

* * *

Don't forget the old time dance in in I. O. O. F. Hall next Monday evening under the auspices of the St. Mary,s Altar Society. Whist will be played the first part of he evening. Good prizes offord for cards and the best old time costumes.

In the whole of Canada more than 700,000 dead letters are handled during the year. No woner so many post office officials look so sad.

* * *

FOR SALE—Fresh cow. half Jersey, thhree years old, for sale at reasonable price for cash Apply to M. Iinatink, near the pump station.

* * *

FOR SALE—Bran and Shorts. Barley Chop. Buffalo Brand Flour $1.95 for 98 lbs. Apply to A. Larson, Second St. next to Gordon Memrial Church.

Riverside Crispy Crust Quality Bread and Cakes
Sold at
Shorty's Place

Depression Prices
—For—
Meals and Rooms

Regular Meals 35c
Board One Week $5.75
Board and Room
For One Week ... $7.00
Meal Ticket 21 Meals $6.00

FIRST CLASS, WELL FURNISHED ROOMS

Also Full Stock of Cigars Cigarettes, Tobacco Soft Drinks Confectionery
Broadway Redcliff

The Club Cafe

New Shoe Repairing Shop Opened

I have opened a Shoe Repair Shop at my residence First Street, and am prepared to do all kinds of Shoe Repairing

AT REASONABLE COST
--And—
WORK GUARANTEED

Bring along your old shoes and have them made like new.

Allan Martin

EATON BUYING GUIDES TRUE ECONOMY



Offering a Complete Mail Order Service for the Western Home

In our Spring and Summer Catalogue will be found merchandise that is new and fresh from the factories, at prices we feel confident cannot be beaten, quality always considered.

Styles that are right—prices that are right—and quality that is right are all assured you when you buy by mail from EATON'S, and by taking advantage of our new prepay policy on orders of $5.00 (two dollars) or over, from the prepay section of this Catalogue, you can make very considerable savings on your shipping charges.

Coupled with our Spring Catalogue this season is our Year Book, in which we have grouped the more staple lines of merchandise which do not change from season to season—items for all-year-round use, including the heavier lines of household and farm supplies.

This Year Book should be carefully preserved, as we propose to carry these lines in stock until 1933, and they will not appear in our Fall and Winter Catalogue.

Write today for these two money-saving Catalogues, and judge for yourself how complete a service is offered you at EATON'S.

T. EATON Co. Limited
WINNIPEG CANADA

FOR SALE—House and buildings. Two inc bators; one will accommodate 250 eggs for $7.00 to other 150 eggs (new) $15.00. Apply to Mrs. O. Sween.

* * *

FOUND—A bunch of keys in leather case. Owner may get same at this office by paying for adv.

* * *

FOR SALE—Six roomed frame house in good condition. Price reasonable. Will either sell or trade for hoses and cows. Enquire at Review Office.

KEETLEY JOHNSON
For Accident, Fire and Sickness Insurance
Ocean Passenegr Service
7th Street, Redcliff

WM. HENDERSON
Issuer of Marriage Licenses
FIRE INSURANCE
Rent collections attended to
Office at Residence 2nd St.

DR. E. L. McKEE
DENTIST
Pyorrhea Treated & Prevented
Phone 3945 Medicine Hat
Opposite Assiniboia Hotel

A. E. WARD, M.D.
L. M. C. C.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office and Residence in
LOCKWOOD BLOCK Rhone 2

Draying & Teaming

I am prepared to do all kinds of Draying and Teaming also deliver earth and manur for gardens and lawns.

A. R. Goodine.



Everybody Likes billiards
A Gentleman's Game

HUNDREDS of thousands play this game every day in Canada. Why? Because Billiards has a thrill that can't be duplicated in any other game. You'll like billiards played with the modern Brunswick equipment in our Recreation Rooms.

A. E. SMITH
billiards
A Gentleman's Game

BIRTHS

Stratton—In Redcliff, on 22 March, 1932, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Stratton, a daughter.

Lang Bros. Ltd.
INSURANCE
Fire Accident
Life Sickness
651 2nd St. Medicine Hat
Telephone 3554

Renovate Now When Prices Low

There are many changes whirh would make your house more of a home for a very small cost. Consult our service department without any obligation to you

Orders left with H. J. Cox will be attended to.

THE GAS CITY PLANING MILL
First St. Medicine Hat

Light Draying

All kinds of light draying to any part of town will be promptly attended to. Orders may be left at the C.P.R. Station. Phone No.3.

Prompt Service Guaranteed.

L. CAHOON

Plumbing Service
WORK GUARANTEED
A Nice Line of
RADIENT HEATERS
GAS FIXTURES and
FANCY GLOBES
Now in Stock. See Them.
MARSH & SCOTT
Phone 3655 Medicine Hat

Meat Market

When in the city to do some shopping, and when it comes to Meat just call at our store and get the Best there is. We always have a choice line of

All kinds of Fowl in Stock

With All The Trimmigs
Our Prices Are Right.
Give Us a Trial Order

Central Meat Market
E. J. HUNT
623 2nd St. Medicine Hat

Special Meats for Easter

Smith's Ovanized Hams and Bacon, Whole or Half, a lb. - 22c
Prime Spring Lamb and Baby Beef
Fresh Spring Salmon and Halibut

Compare Our Prices Before Buying Elsewhere

G. H. WORTS
South End Meat Market

New Easter Togs
Dress up for Easter and Look Your Best

BOYS' SUITS—In Pure Wool Tweeds; Long Pants in Shades of Nice Fawn and Grey, Easter Special...$5.95

MEN'S TIES—All New Stock in the Very Newest Patterns; Pure Silk Easter Special $1.00

LADIES' HOSE—Pure Silk Full Fashioned Hose French Heel; all the New Shades; Specia..... 95c

MEN'S CAPS—Be sure to get one of the Newest Patterns and Styles in Colors to Match any suit or coat ..... $1.50 to $3.50

LADIES—Call and see the Very Latest Styles in EASTER MILLINERY AND LINGERIE

THE HICKS TRADING CO.

Whist Drive And Old Time Dance
In I. O. O. F. HALL
on Easter Monday, March 28th
Under Auspices of St. Mary's Altar Society
GOOD PRIZES GIVEN
For the Best Old Fashioned Costumes for both Ladies and Gents, and also for the Whist Drive
LUNCH SERVED AT MIDNIGHT
Admission 75c a Couple. Extra Ladies 25c

Use This Bank

THE relationship between merchant and banker is, or should be, intimate and helpful. Credits will cause the customer less worry, collections come in more regularly and sales grow highest when the best of his bank thoughtful and painstaking banking service.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE · TORONTO
REDCLIFF BRANCH
H. C. MacDONALD, Manager

A Reminder About Your Subscription!

Alberta Potteries Limited

OFFICE, Reedcliff, Alberta

Authorized Capital 750 Shares without Nominal or Par Value

Present Issue: 200 Shares at $50.00 Per Share

The prospectus dated the 22nd day of October, 1931. relating to the above issue to which intending applicants for shares are referred, has been duly filed with the Scrctaryof State of Canada, Ottawa, Canada.

The directors of the company are: Jesse Wyatt, of Medicine Hat. Alberta, Potteries Superintendent; Cecil T. Hall. Druggist; John Thomas Caine, Miner; and James Baldry, Mechanic, all of Redcliff, Alberta.

Copies of the prospectus may be obtained at the office eof the company on applying in person or by letter to Mr. J. W. Wyatt, the Secretary, addressed to box 77, Redcliff, Alberta, or 503 Seventh Street, Medicine Hat, Alberta.

The said prospectus gives the particulars required by the Companies Act, being chapter 27 of the revised Statutes of Canada, 1927. and mentions other particulars relating to thee company.

On the basis thereof only applications will be taken; this advertisement not being intended to be a prospectus within thee meaning of the said Companies Act.